

ACHIEVEMENT PLANNER

BASELINE TEST

LEVEL
E

Reading Baseline Test 1

Read the article “The Magnificent Whale” before answering Numbers 1 through 9.

The Magnificent Whale

Cetaceans are an order of animal that includes many species of whales, dolphins, and porpoises. Even though cetaceans live in the water, they are not fish. They are mammals. Mammals breathe air and are warm-blooded. They nurse their young and have a four-chambered heart. Whales also have hair, but much less than other mammals.

Whales are the largest animals that live on Earth. They are divided into two groups: those that have teeth and those that do not. The *toothed whales* are the ones with teeth and the *baleen whales* are the ones without.

Toothed whales eat by using their teeth to catch prey. The group includes sperm whales and killer whales. Baleen whales have filters in their enormous mouths. These filters are called baleens. The baleen is used to filter very small sea organisms from the ocean. Baleen whales include blue whales, gray whales, and humpback whales.

Because whales breathe air, they must come to the surface at regular intervals. Whales breathe through blowholes that are located on top of their bodies. Toothed whales have one blowhole, while baleen whales have two. Some whales can hold their breath for an amazingly long time. Sperm whales dive the deepest of all whales. They can hold their breath for as long as an hour!

The largest whales are blue whales. They are bigger than any animal that has ever lived on Earth, including the dinosaurs. Blue whales can be nearly 100 feet long. They weigh more than any other animal, up to 300,000 pounds. Not all whales are gigantic, however. The dwarf sperm whale is less than 10 feet long.

Many whales migrate during the year. As the seasons change, they swim between warmer and colder waters. Gray whales spend the summer near Alaska. The cold waters are filled with food and are the feeding grounds for the whales. In the fall, the gray whales swim to warmer waters in Mexico, where they give birth to young. The whales usually travel in groups called pods. However, some travel alone.

Whales have some unusual behaviors you may not know about. One of them is called spy hopping. This takes place when a whale propels its head and upper body straight up out of the water. When a whale comes entirely out of the water, it is called breaching.

Whales also spout water out of their blowholes. They do this when they are blowing out air and getting ready to breathe in another breath. The easiest way to spot whales offshore is to look for these bursts of water; they look like small explosions of water along the ocean's surface.

Whales are magnificent animals. They are intelligent, graceful, and gentle. Sadly, humans have hunted them for many years. The hunting has put some types of whales in danger of becoming extinct. People have taken steps to protect whales. Most countries agree that whales should be protected. Many people hope that the hunting will stop. Then endangered whale species will have a chance to increase in number. If this happens, they could once again be safe from extinction.

Now answer Numbers 1 through 9, which are based on “The Magnificent Whale.”

1 What is ALIKE about baleen whales and toothed whales?

- A. They both have teeth.
- B. They both are mammals.
- C. They both do not have teeth.
- D. They both have two blowholes.

2 Read these sentences from the article.

These filters are called baleens. The baleen is used to filter very small sea organisms from the ocean.

Which of the following words has almost the same meaning as *filter*?

- F. block
- G. carry
- H. strain
- I. trip

3 According to the article, how are blue whales different from dinosaurs?

- A. Dinosaurs are larger than blue whales.
- B. Blue whales are bigger than dinosaurs.
- C. Dinosaurs live in the water; blue whales do not.
- D. Blue whales eat fish and squid; dinosaurs do not.

4 Some whales migrate to Mexico in the fall because

- F. they need to give birth.
- G. they prefer to travel in pods.
- H. they prefer the cooler waters.
- I. they need to find new food sources.

- 5 The author says that whale spouts look “like small explosions of water along the ocean’s surface” because
- A. they are jets of water that burst through the surface of the ocean.
 - B. they are trickles of water that run along the surface of the ocean.
 - C. they are bubbles of water that float along the surface of the ocean.
 - D. they are sprays of water that remain under the surface of the ocean.

- 6 Read these sentences.

Then endangered whale species will have a chance to increase in number. If this happens, they could once again be safe from extinction.

Which of the following words has almost the same meaning as *extinction*?

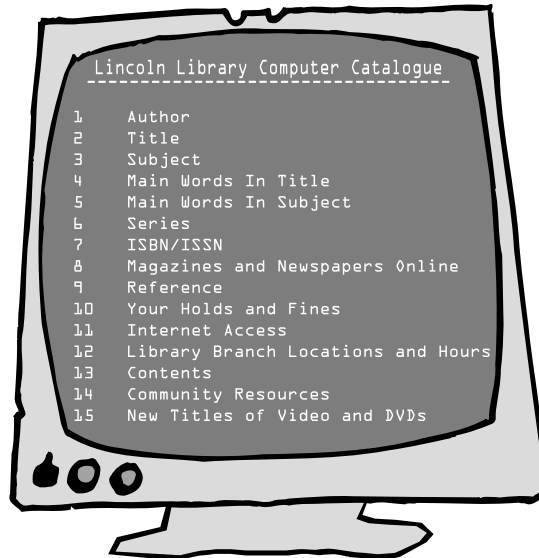
- F. dying out
 - G. hunting
 - H. rebirth
 - I. water
- 7 The author uses the beginning of the article to describe
- A. fish that live in the water.
 - B. whales that have little or no hair.
 - C. an order of animals called cetaceans.
 - D. mammals that have four-chambered hearts.
- 8 Why did the author write “The Magnificent Whale”?
- F. to give directions on how to find whales in the ocean
 - G. to entertain the reader with a story about whales, dolphins, and porpoises
 - H. to persuade the reader that whales are the greatest animals that ever lived
 - I. to give the reader information about whales, which are part of the cetaceans order of animals

9 Why do whales travel regularly to the surface of the ocean?

- A. to breathe
- B. to find food
- C. to see the sun
- D. to make noises

Read the story “The Great Library Hunt” before answering Numbers 10 through 17.

The Great Library Hunt



Kimo pouted while his best friend Anderson searched around for photos of his favorite baseball players on the Internet. The two middle schoolers were procrastinating. They had to find a book, read it, and write a book report in less than a week. So far, they could not find one they were interested in.

The two friends sat at the computer station in the middle of the Lincoln Library. Outside, the streets were wet from the rain that had been falling since morning. The dark clouds made it seem like night even though it was only 3:30 in the afternoon. Inside, the library was bright and cheerful. But the mood of the two boys matched the gloom of the outdoors.

“Anderson, what was that book that Nadrina told us about? I can’t remember the name of it. It was about people who get lost in the desert in Africa and all of their adventures.”

“I don’t remember, Kimo, but it sounded like a great story,” replied Anderson.

Kimo suggested, “Let’s try looking on the computer. Maybe we’ll be able to find it.”

Earlier that day at school, their good friend Nadrina had been telling them about a book she had just finished reading. She was very excited about it. This was partly because it had taken place not far from where her grandparents had lived. They had both come to the United States from Tunisia when she was very young.

The boys moved over to the library computer and sat down. It gave them lots of choices including looking for the book by the author, title, or subject. Each choice had a number next to it.

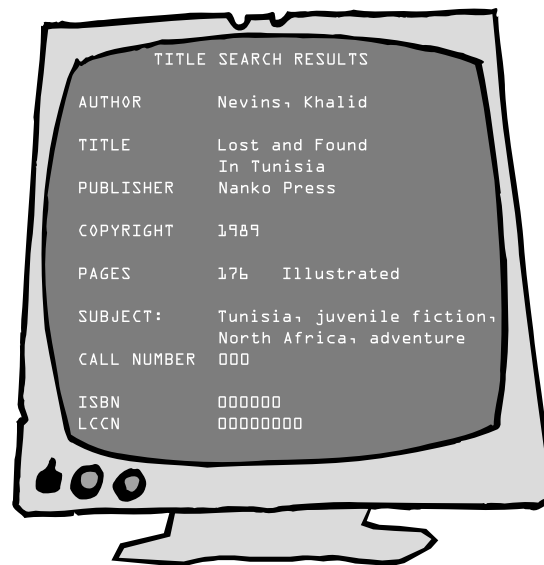
“Well, we don’t know the title or the author, so I guess we should try searching by *subject*,” suggested Kimo.

Before Kimo had finished his sentence, Anderson had hit the number 3 on the keyboard and pressed *return*. The screen changed and asked for a subject. At first the boys were stumped, but then they began to think of ideas.

Kimo suggested “desert story.” They also knew that the book had been written for teenagers and would be under juvenile listings. They found a few listings from “desert story,” but none of them were right.

Then Anderson suggested they try to search main words in the title. They decided to type in “Tunisia.” That came up with several choices. Most were travel books or for adults, but one looked possible.

“That one sounds familiar,” cried Kimo as he pointed to number eight on the list: *Lost and Found in Tunisia*.



“I think you’re right. Let’s check to see if it’s here in this library. They hit *return* two more times and found out that the book was on the shelf under the author’s name. The two of them raced over to the fiction section. Finally, they found it and pulled it out from the shelf.

“Yes!” they said together as they looked at the illustration on the cover.

Then, as they stood looking at the book, the two of them had the same thought: “There’s only one book and two of us. Who’s going to get to use it for their book report?”

Now answer Numbers 10 through 17, which are based on the story “The Great Library Hunt.”

- 10** Which sentence BEST describes Anderson and Kimo’s experience?
- F. They learned that the only way to find a book is to ask a librarian.
 - G. They learned that the computer is not very helpful for finding books.
 - H. They learned that it is possible to find a book without knowing its title or author.
 - I. They learned that it is impossible to find a book without knowing its title or author.

- 11** Under which search category were Kimo and Anderson able to find the book?
- A. 1, Author
 - B. 3, Subject
 - C. 4, Main Words in Title
 - D. 13, Main Words in Subject

- 12** Read this sentence.

At first the boys were stumped, but then they began to think of ideas.

What does the word *stumped* mean?

- F. stuck
 - G. excited
 - H. terrified
 - I. disinterested
- 13** What is the FIRST search that Kimo and Anderson used to try to find the book?
- A. “desert story”
 - B. “lost”
 - C. “return”
 - D. “start over”

- 14 The author wants the reader to think that Kimo and Anderson

F. are lazy students.
G. are resourceful friends.
H. know a lot about Tunisia.
I. do not how to properly use a computer.

- 15 Read these sentences.

Kimo pouted while his best friend Anderson searched around for photos of his favorite baseball players on the Internet. The two middle schoolers were procrastinating.

Which word has almost the SAME meaning as *procrastinating*?

- A. continuing
B. delaying
C. finishing
D. thinking
- 16 Look at the computer screen for Title Search Results on page 7. Who wrote *Lost and Found in Tunisia*?
- F. Nevin Khalid
G. Khalid Nevins
H. Khalid Tunisia
I. Nadrina Nevins
- 17 What is Kimo and Anderson's BIGGEST problem in the story?
- A. There is no librarian to help them.
B. They cannot find a book for their book report.
C. They do not know how to use the computer to search at the library.
D. There is no way to find a book that interests them for their book report.

Read the poem “A Trickster Gets Tricked!” before answering Numbers 18 through 25.

A Trickster Gets Tricked!



I tiptoe down the hall, all the time holding my breath.
I creep like a cat past the bathroom on the left.
My feet barely touch the creaking wood floors,
and my hands glide along the walls avoiding the squeaky doors.

My prey is now so close, she sits completely unsuspecting,
when I shout out, “Boo!” she’ll run off screaming!
I take a short pause to predict her fright,
chuckles bubbling in my stomach as I imagine the sight.

Ask any and all about my trickster ability.
There is no doubt they will say I am the best there can be.
And just as I prepare my scaring leap
I find myself in an unsuspected heap.

My puppy, Snicker McDoodle, has caught me by surprise.
I use my shirts’ edge to wipe the tears from my eyes.
Laughs freely tumble out through my toothy grin,
because the award for King of Tricksters Snicker does win!

Now answer Numbers 18 through 25, which are based on the poem “A Trickster Gets Tricked!”

- 18 Read this sentence.

**My prey is now so close, she sits completely unsuspecting,
when I shout out, “Boo!” she’ll run off screaming!**

What does the word *prey* mean?

- F. joker
 - G. person
 - H. sister
 - I. victim
- 19 Why did the author write “A Trickster Gets Tricked!”?
- A. to explain how to take care of a puppy
 - B. to encourage children to spend more time with their dogs
 - C. to inform readers of the dangers of trying to play tricks on others
 - D. to entertain readers with a funny story about a boy who gets tricked
- 20 What is the author’s BIGGEST problem in the poem?
- F. His dog takes him by surprise.
 - G. His dog creeps around the house.
 - H. His dog scratches the door knob.
 - I. His dog chases him around the house.
- 21 What does the author mean when he says that “laughs tumble freely” because “Snicker does win”?
- A. He laughed weakly because his dog scared him.
 - B. He laughed loudly because his dog had become king.
 - C. He chuckled softly because he beat his dog in the trickster game.
 - D. He chuckled hard because he realized that his dog is a good trickster.

- 22** What is the FIRST event in the poem that tells the reader the author is sneaking around his home?
- F. He laughs at his prey.
 - G. He tiptoes in the hallway.
 - H. He predicts the fright to come.
 - I. He wipes the tears with his shirt.
- 23** At the end of the poem, the author has changed his mind about his trickster ability. What BEST shows that he has changed his mind?
- A. He says that tricks are hurtful.
 - B. He wipes the tears from his eyes.
 - C. He thinks he is the best trickster around.
 - D. He describes his dog as the best at playing tricks.
- 24** If the poem “A Trickster Gets Tricked!” needed a new title, which would be BEST?
- F. “Tricks Turned Around”
 - G. “Beware Dangerous Dogs”
 - H. “Learn to Listen and Watch”
 - I. “Tricks Are Not For Children”
- 25** Why does the author compare himself to a cat?
- A. because both can tiptoe
 - B. because both are very loud
 - C. because both can walk quietly
 - D. because both enjoy scaring dogs

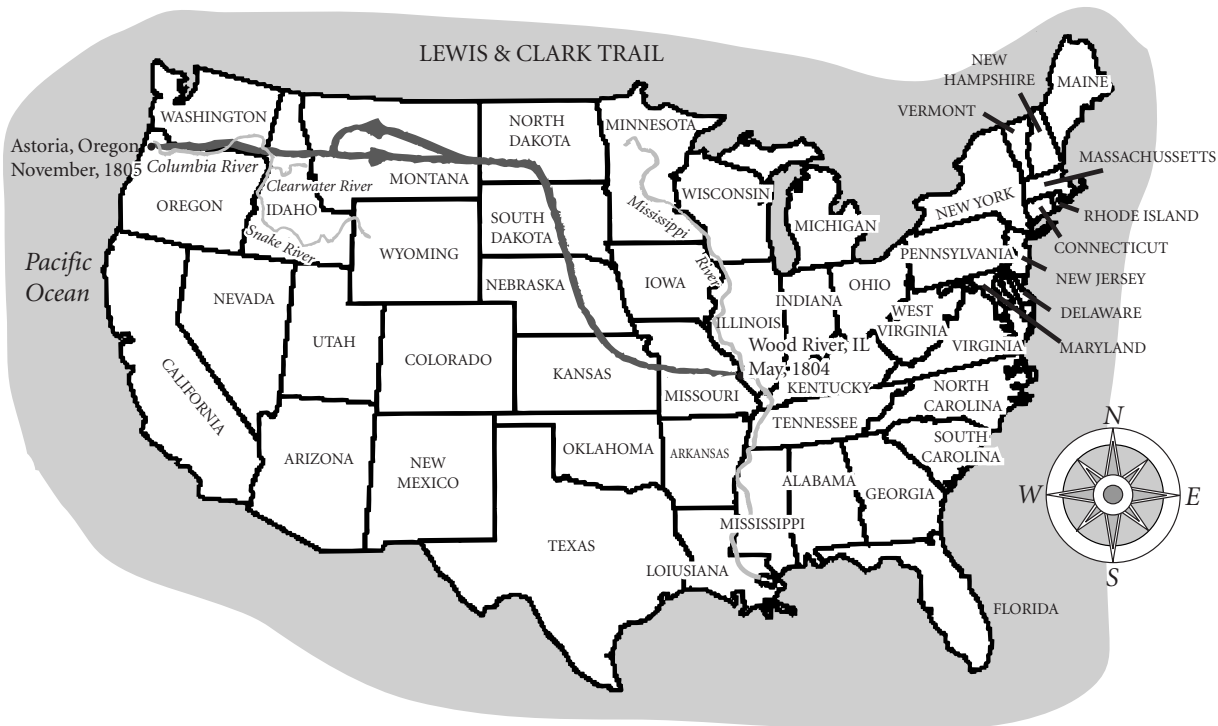


This is the end of Section 1 of the Baseline Test.

You can go back to check your work
or answer questions you did not complete.

Read the article “Following the Lewis and Clark Trail” before answering Numbers 26 through 33.

Following the Lewis and Clark Trail



In the early 1800s, President Thomas Jefferson wanted to learn about lands to the west. He asked his personal secretary to lead a party of explorers. His name was Meriwether Lewis. Lewis asked his friend William Clark to join him. Jefferson's idea was to send a group of men up the Missouri River. He hoped that they would find a way to the Pacific Ocean. He also wanted them to collect samples of plants and animals along the way. Congress agreed to fund them. It paid \$2,500 for the trip.

The journey lasted from 1804 to 1806. The team started out in Wood River, Illinois. Then they traveled west into what is now Kansas. They turned north through Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. After that, the Missouri turned west. They spent the winter in North Dakota. They went west in April and found the Missouri headwaters area in Montana. But they still had not found the Pacific Ocean. All they could see were endless mountains.

Finally, in the fall of 1805, they came out of the mountains in what is today Idaho. There the Nez Perce people helped them. The Nez Perce showed them how to make canoes. When the canoes were ready, Lewis and Clark set out by river.

They traveled over the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. These led to the Columbia River. The Columbia flows along what is today the border between Washington and Oregon. In late November they reached the Pacific Ocean. They spent the winter in what is now Astoria, Oregon.

The following spring the group returned to the East. They reached St. Louis in September. They returned as heroes. Lewis and Clark went on to Washington, D.C., and met with President Jefferson. They brought back hundreds of samples and drawings of plant and animal life from the West.

The year 2003 marked 200 years since the Lewis and Clark trip was planned. Many people traveled the trail to relive Lewis, Clark, and their group's route. One way to do this is to use The Lewis and Clark Historic Trail. It follows the original route. It is about 3,700 miles long. Along the way there are many historic sites and visitor centers. One way to follow the trail is by boat. Both the Missouri and Columbia Rivers have sections open to boats. Some groups offer trips on smaller rivers along the route. You can also drive along parts of the trail, or you could always walk parts of the trail.

Another way to go is by bike. The Lewis and Clark Bicycle Trail has several different routes to take. The trail that most closely follows Lewis and Clark is about 3,200 miles long. There are many campgrounds along this way. The trail also passes through cities, towns, and wild lands.

Even if you can't travel the whole trail, you should think about visiting a part of it. There is a lot of very interesting history along the way.

Now answer Numbers 26 through 33, which are based on the article “Following the Lewis and Clark Trail.”

26 Why did the author write “Following the Lewis and Clark Trail”?

- F. to convince readers to exercise more
- G. to inform readers about a historical exploration
- H. to entertain readers with a funny story about two explorers
- I. to tell readers about the differences between rivers in America

27 According to the map, which three states are directly north of Kansas today?

- A. Illinois, Nebraska, Oregon
- B. North Dakota, Oregon, Idaho
- C. Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri
- D. Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota

28 Read this sentence from the article.

Along the way there are many historic sites and visitor centers.

What word has almost the SAME meaning as *historic*?

- F. famous
- G. simple
- H. modern
- I. unimportant

29 How is the Historic Trail different from the Bicycle Trail?

- A. The Bicycle Trail does not follow Lewis and Clark’s original route.
- B. The Historic Trail most closely follows Lewis and Clark’s original route.
- C. The Bicycle Trail includes a boat ride, but the Historic Trail does not.
- D. The Historic Trail has several different routes to take, but the Bicycle Trail does not.

- 30** According to the map, when did Lewis and Clark reach the place that today is Astoria, Oregon?
- F. May, 1804
 - G. May, 1805
 - H. November, 1804
 - I. November, 1805
- 31** For how many years did Lewis and Clark explore the West?
- A. one year
 - B. two years
 - C. three years
 - D. four years
- 32** Use the map to tell which of the following is the correct order of states through which Lewis and Clark passed going west.
- F. Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota
 - G. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho
 - H. North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Idaho
 - I. South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho
- 33** What is ALIKE about the Columbia and Missouri Rivers?
- A. They both start in Montana.
 - B. Boats are not permitted on either river.
 - C. Boats are allowed on parts of both rivers.
 - D. They both caused problems for Lewis and Clark.

Read the article “Newspapers” before answering Numbers 34 through 41.

Newspapers

Newspapers Today

A newspaper is a printed publication that tells the news of the day. It is usually printed on newsprint. Most newspapers come out every day. Some come out weekly or even monthly. Most newspapers serve a particular local area. The largest papers report about city news and news from other places.

It takes a lot of people to make a newspaper. Reporters are the people who write the stories. They often spend a lot of time outside of the office. They gather the news from many different sources. Then they write articles. Editors read over the stories and make changes. They also write headlines and figure out where each story will go in the paper when it is printed.

Most newspapers print items other than news, too. These include comics, sports, and entertainment.

Newspapers have a long tradition in the United States. However, the very first newspapers started in other parts of the world. What do you think people did to spread the news before they wrote things down?



History of Newspapers

In early times, many towns had people called “criers.” Criers would walk around town and tell important news each day. When people began writing things down, some started writing news on a single piece of paper. In ancient Rome, the news was posted in a public place. This was also true in ancient China.

When the printing press was invented in the 15th century, more papers were printed. These were printed only once and usually just described a single story. The first newspapers, as we know them, were printed in Europe. They had stories about many different subjects and were printed more than once.

During the 1600s, newspapers appeared in many different parts of Europe. Many of them came out once a week. They reported news from all over Europe. Some of the stories even came from the Americas.

Often newspapers were shut down when they criticized their government. In time, the idea of a free press became popular in England. However, it was often a struggle between papers and leaders. This was true in the English Colonies before the American Revolution.

The British government in the colonies made life hard for newspapers. They put editors in jail. They collected very high taxes on newspapers. But in the end, the British could not keep papers off of the streets in the United States.

After the revolution, newspapers in the United States no longer wrote about British rulers. Instead, they wrote about their own leaders. The Constitution guaranteed freedom of the press. In fact, it was the first amendment to the Constitution. Freedom of the press has been important in the United States ever since.

Recently, newspapers have become less popular. The inventions of radio, television, and the Internet are partly the reason. Many newspapers have gone out of business. Others have merged together and formed large chains around the nation.

Why Newspapers Are Important

Today, there are far fewer newspapers than in the recent past. However, the ones that remain fulfill a vital role in the United States. They offer news to anyone who wants to read it. They offer different ideas about important subjects. They keep everyone informed. Hopefully, they will continue to be published for many years to come.

Now answer Numbers 34 through 41, which are based on the article “Newspapers.”

- 34** Which two words from the article have almost the SAME meaning?
- F. freedom, popular
 - G. sources, leaders
 - H. important, vital
 - I. guaranteed, invented
- 35** What was the author’s purpose in writing this article?
- A. to persuade people to watch more television
 - B. to give readers information about newspapers
 - C. to teach readers how to read a newspaper correctly
 - D. to tell a story about a group of newspaper reporters
- 36** Which of the following sentences BEST tells the difference between a newspaper reporter and a newspaper editor?
- F. Reporters write headlines, while editors do not.
 - G. Reporters read over all of the work that editors write.
 - H. Reporters never leave the office, while editors usually do.
 - I. Reporters write stories and editors read them to make changes to them.
- 37** How are newspapers and the Internet ALIKE?
- A. They both tell news.
 - B. They are both unpopular.
 - C. They are both printed on paper.
 - D. They both have gone out of business.

- 38 Read this sentence.

Often newspapers were shut down when they criticized their government.

Which of the following has almost the SAME meaning as *criticized*?

- F. entered
- G. encouraged
- H. disapproved of
- I. complimented

- 39 How have newspapers changed over time?

- A. At first they were banned; now they are permitted.
- B. At first they were only one page; now they are longer.
- C. At first they were printed every day; now they are printed monthly.
- D. At first they were only read by a few people; now everyone reads them.

- 40 Read these sentences from the article.

Many newspapers have gone out of business. Others have merged together and formed large chains around the nation.

What does the word *merged* mean?

- F. closed
- G. combined
- H. produced
- I. separated

- 41 Which of the following BEST describes what a newspaper is?

- A. a large book that is in the library and tells about history
- B. a thin book with lots of drawings and captions that is funny
- C. a sheet of paper that comes out one time only and gives the news
- D. something printed on paper that reports news daily, weekly, or monthly

Read the story “The Battle of the Bands” before answering Numbers 42 through 50.

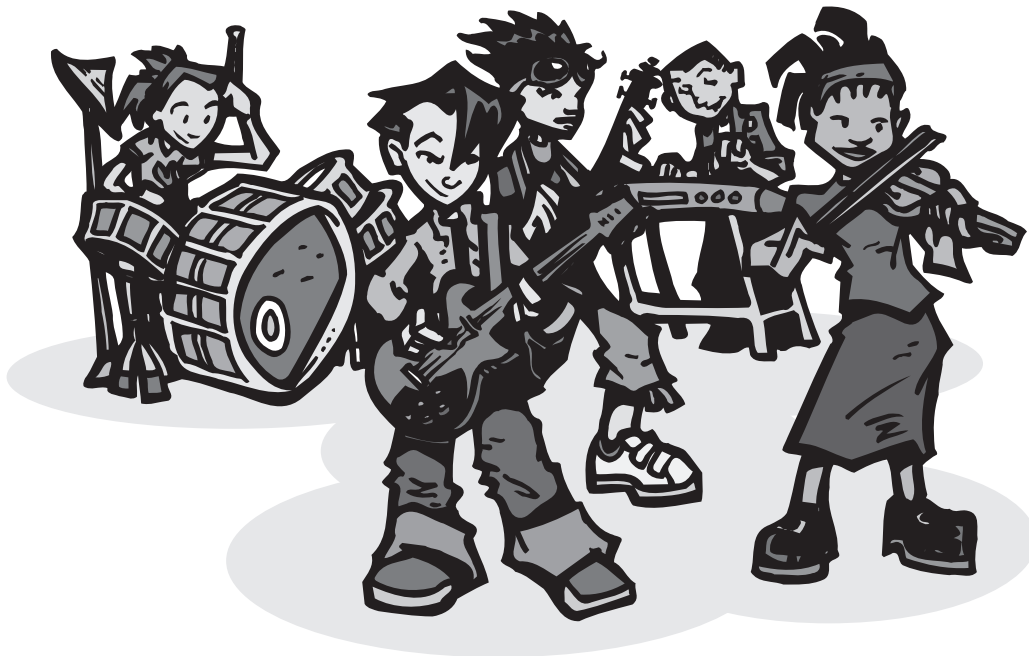
The Battle of the Bands

I look out into the roaring crowd as I pick up my drumsticks. The audience is screaming and singing along to some of our best songs. We are the best band in the world, and people have come from all over to hear the music from our newest album.

“Angelina, you had better come for breakfast. The school bus will be here to pick you up soon.” My mom’s shrill voice pierced through my latest daydream.

My friends and I are 12 years old, and almost one year ago, we decided to start a band. Nguyen plays lead guitar. His sister, Thuy, plays the bass guitar. Jiro plays keyboards, and Pascale plays violin. I play the drums, and we all love to sing.

At first the hard part was finding a place to practice. My parents did not have any room to spare. Neither did Nguyen’s or Pascale’s. Jiro’s father said we could practice in their garage, so we spent a Saturday working on it with his dad to make it more soundproof.



Our first practice was supposed to be two hours long, but it was so much fun that we just kept playing. We were pretty bad at first, but we rehearsed at least once a week. Pascale and Thuy wrote a few songs. Then they taught them to the rest of us. With each practice, we got better and better.

After about six months, some friends asked us to play at Kanye's birthday party. Everyone at the party enjoyed our music. Soon other people started asking us to play at their parties, too.

Then, about two months ago, we read an ad in the school newspaper about a Battle of the Bands contest. We held an emergency meeting to discuss entering.

Jiro said, "I don't think we should enter. It is going to mostly be high school kids. We can't compete with them."

"But, Jiro, I have been talking to some of our friends. They really think we should do it," replied Nguyen.

I offered, "That's true. What do we really have to lose?"

And so, we decided to enter the Battle of the Bands.

To prepare for the contest, we started practicing overtime. We chose our three favorite songs. By the day of the contest, we were really ready.

We arrived at the auditorium early to set up our equipment. All of our families were there to support us.

It was finally our turn to play. We all walked out on the stage. When I looked out through my drums at the audience, I realized what "butterflies in your stomach" means. It was almost all older kids—and I mean a lot older—except for our friends who had come to cheer us on.

Our first song was terrible. We did not sound nearly as good as we did at Kanye's party. We were all very nervous. But by our second song, everything smoothed out. We sounded much better. Halfway through our third song, we were even starting to have fun! When we finished, we knew we had done well, and the audience cheered.

At the end of the competition, the judges came onstage to give out the prizes. We couldn't believe our ears when they called our name for fourth place—pretty great for us younger guys.

Later, as we loaded our equipment back into the cars, we all got together and said, "Next year we win!"

Now answer Numbers 42 through 50, which are based on the story “The Battle of the Bands.”

42 Which word BEST describes Angelina and her band at the end of the story?

- F. determined
- G. peaceful
- H. fearful
- I. upset

43 Why did the author write “The Battle of the Bands”?

- A. to teach readers how to start a band
- B. to inform readers about the rules of band battles
- C. to tell readers about a group of friends who play in a band
- D. to persuade readers to only enter contests that are easy to win

44 Read this sentence from the story

My mom’s shrill voice pierced through my latest daydream.

Which word is most nearly the OPPOSITE of the word *shrill*?

- F. harsh
- G. loud
- H. pleasant
- I. tame

45 Why did Angelina and her friends decide to start a band?

- A. They did it as part of the school band.
- B. They thought it would be fun to start a band.
- C. They could no longer play in their school band.
- D. They each played an instrument and had nowhere to play.

- 46 What happens RIGHT AFTER the band played at Kanye's party?
- F. They practiced at Jiro's house.
 - G. Other friends asked them to play.
 - H. The band decided to work much harder.
 - I. They entered the Battle of the Bands competition.
- 47 When Angelina writes that she had "butterflies in her stomach," she means that she
- A. was feeling very hungry as she started to play.
 - B. felt nervous, which made her stomach feel upset.
 - C. felt very calm and at ease like a butterfly flying along.
 - D. was moving heavy equipment around and hurt her stomach.
- 48 What is Angelina's BIGGEST problem in the beginning of the story?
- F. She is too young to be in a band.
 - G. She gets nervous when she plays at the contest.
 - H. She cannot find a place for her band to practice.
 - I. She wants to stop playing with the school band.
- 49 Why were Jiro and the other band members uncertain about entering the Battle of the Bands?
- A. They were not sure if they played well enough.
 - B. They thought they were not old enough to compete.
 - C. They did not think that they had learned enough songs.
 - D. They did not want to do it unless they were sure they could win.
- 50 After entering the Battle of the Bands, Angelina and the band practice more because
- F. they want to write new songs.
 - G. they finally find a practice space.
 - H. they want to be ready for the competition.
 - I. they finally know what songs they are going to perform.



This is the end of the Baseline Test.

You can go back to check your work
or answer questions you did not complete.

Answer Key

Reading Baseline Test 1

Item Number	Correct Answer	Strand Measured	Benchmark Measured
1	B	1	A.1.2.3
2	H	1	A.1.2.3
3	B	3	E.1.2.3
4	F	3	E.2.2.1
5	A	3	A.2.2.7
6	F	1	A.1.2.3
7	C	2	A.2.2.1
8	I	2	A.2.2.2
9	A	3	E.2.2.1
10	H	2	A.2.2.1
11	C	4	A.2.2.8
12	F	1	A.1.2.3
13	A	2	E.1.2.2
14	G	2	A.2.2.2
15	B	1	A.1.2.3
16	G	4	A.2.2.8
17	B	2	E.1.2.2
18	I	1	A.1.2.3
19	D	2	A.2.2.2
20	F	2	E.1.2.2
21	D	3	A.2.2.7
22	G	2	E.1.2.2
23	D	3	E.1.2.3
24	F	2	A.2.2.1
25	C	3	A.2.2.7

Item Number	Correct Answer	Strand Measured	Benchmark Measured
26	G	2	A.2.2.2
27	D	4	A.2.2.8
28	F	1	A.1.2.3
29	B	3	E.1.2.3
30	I	4	A.2.2.8
31	B	2	A.2.2.1
32	I	4	A.2.2.8
33	C	3	A.2.2.7
34	H	1	A.1.2.3
35	B	2	A.2.2.2
36	I	3	E.1.2.3
37	A	3	A.2.2.7
38	H	1	A.1.2.3
39	B	3	E.1.2.3
40	G	1	A.1.2.3
41	D	2	A.2.2.1
42	F	3	E.1.2.3
43	C	2	A.2.2.2
44	H	1	A.1.2.3
45	B	3	E.2.2.1
46	G	2	A.2.2.1
47	B	1	A.1.2.3
48	H	2	E.1.2.2
49	B	3	E.2.2.1
50	H	2	E.1.2.2

Strands:

- 1 = Words and Phrases in Context
- 2 = Main Idea, Plot, and Purpose
- 3 = Comparisons and Cause/Effect
- 4 = Reference and Research

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